seldom that the owners of wood lands in this country ever think of taking the least care of them. It seems to make but very little difference whether the trees grow straight or crooked, slowly or rapid for nature is left to take care of her own productions; but to give her any rule. In the case of forests we can cer-tainly learn much from the people of European countries, where every large landed estate him its forester, whose lusiness it is to attend to all the woods belong ing to it. He not only has to see that the woods are properly pruned and thinned out, but that a constant supply of young trees are at hand to fill up all vacant spaces that may be made by removing the old and mature-timber.

On several occasions we have called th attention of our readers to the importance of planting forests, but we wish now to ind them that the care and preserva tion of forests is also a subject worthy of their careful consideration.

There are few landowners, except those on the large prairies, who do not possess a small piece of woods which, if properly cared for, would supply them with all the timber really necessary for their own private uses but as negligence is a common trait with most of our people, it is not to be wondered at that many of our small forests are becoming extinct, and others will soon follow in the same way unless a different system from the one i vogue is adopted. No farmer expects to raise wheat continually on the same piece f land without adding something to keep up its fertility; neither does he think o growing corn or potatoes without culti vating them. In other words, he assists nature, and this is just what should be done in our forests.

Nature scatters the seed promiscuously and often so abundantly that there is constrant strife for existence, and it only the strongest, or those which fall it favorable locations, that survive and com to maturity; hence the necessity of time ly thinning out and occasional pruning.

It must be apparent to every observer that a hundred large trees cannot grow upon a rod square of land; then why allow nature to attempt it, and permit score of young trees to struggle for exist ence in such a crowded position that noncan make more than a few inches of growth annually, when, if a portion of them wa removed, those that remained would soo Besides this, our forests are composed of many species of trees, some of which are far more valuable than others, while a few comparatively worthless, and there is certainly no good reason for encumbering the soil with a poor tree, when there are abundance of valuable ones to take their Therefore we advise every farme to look well to his woodlands, for they ar often of more value than that which i under cultivation. It requires but little time and labor to go through the wood and cut out the worthless underbrush an poorest kinds of trees, and give that which remains a chance to grow and take ful possession of the soil. Better burn up the trash and make ashes of it for fertilizing the cultivated land, than to let it remain where it only encumbers the soil which should be occupied by better things. In cutting large trees it is better to select those which have arrived at maturity.

(provided they will answer the desire purpose), in preference to younger trees, and if this plan is followed and the small seedlings and sprouts are taken care of, a forest may become a source of perpetual income, and still increase in value.—N. I'

Summer Grazing in a Dry Season. There is no part of a farmer's busines that requires so much attention and matured judgment as the management of his stock; and to life them prosperously through any trying period he is full of of the carliest ever known, and the fields obtained a good pasturage, and, therefore, were stocked fully at a very early period. This would appear to have been an unfortunate case, as the season has turned out. The fields are full stocked, and the pastures are "gone off" What, then, is On no account must the fatting stock suffer-that is absolute loss for the grazing department of the farm. I was a grazier in 1826—the driest summer I have We had to resort to every expedient to-keep our fatting stock progressing, and it was with the greatest difficulty we could keep our store stock alive. Artificial aids were not so much in use then as now; but much was brought into conmay seem most economical and convenient time." The sheep should be kept per-for foddering without waste. This should feetly clean, stragglers should be sought be done, even if the pasture is not "gone out and carefully examined. Those locks off" to any great extent. All kinds of wool around the tall which have been of stock will readily partake of a soiled should be removed, for if the mag-portion, and it will actually bene- gots are allowed to remain undetected and it them although the pasture may (which is very unlikely) be growing and fruitful. This course is not to be despised even by our best graziers in the best of seasons. It acts as a corrective to every animal grazing upon luxuriant pasturage sinuses, giving great anneyance to the anatall times, and to some of tender constitutions. Tat rubbed on the nose is said to tutions and laxity of hody it is decidedly of great advantage. I am not sure that it would not prove a fair substitute for cotton calle in this age of progress. But no one ever thinks of laking wheat or any other strau into a bullet would not prove a fair substitute for cotton calle in this age of progress. But no one ever thinks of laking wheat or any products, that causes much benefit indicated and the straughthers are residued.

s observable what a little portion or rafarm as a good supply of pure, fresh water tion of these good things will suffice to keep the animal from shrinking; it may not unor stock and domestic use. The abun lance of water which the protracted wet der extraordinary privations cause the aniweather of May and June deposited has made farmers careless about sinking wells and providing a full supply of water just when it is required. We have lately seen om retrograding, much will be see plished. It may seem ridiculous, but the trimmings of hedges, the readings of ditches, and the like, should all be taken dairy cows drinking from mud holes. It would be well for farmers to understand that butter of good quality cannot be produced, if the cows have not an abundance to the fields as fodder in times of scarcity The great suggestions I would make as provisions against dry seasons are: 1st, to of fresh water in some place so easy of access that they wont suffer fatigue in receive as many mangels as possible; 2d, to lay in a field—i, e., to make one field on going to and from it in the warmest weather. Milch cows are sometimes injured very much, by being driven rapidly the farm a real reserve for such an emergency as a dry season. It need not be devoid of stock, but so lightly tocked as to permit it to obtain such a bill covering of grass as no ordinary irought could damage. This covering nust be retained to the very latest at

which it can possibly be spared: I mean not full stocked until actual famine takes

tage of such a reserve, even in somewhat favorable summers. It is just the place

which to take stock, if another field be

omes overburdened and "wants easing.

il purpose. The third suggestion I would

ere name is to make a really substantia

rovision as follows: 1st, Sow about this ime of year a sufficient bed of early cab-

bage. In the autumn select the most ap-propriate site on the farm, and plant it

t with these cabbage plants. In severe winter some may die; but if the crop is

ood, it is of immense service at any tim

ut invaluable in a dry season; 2d, Early in

be spring sow a plot of rape, or a plot o

ankard or other turnip of free growth; they

will be ready for use in June. 3d, Never be without a considerable breadth of some

f the following, i. e., Incerne, sainfoin

hicory, tares, clover, rye, or other artifi-

ial grasses. They should stand for mow-

mewhat novel practice of taking up the

est his own position and actaceordingly.

way into print, copious showers may re-resh our nearly maked fields,—Practical

to see him; he asked me \$7 per swarm.

I offered him \$5 per swarm, and said I

he took it; it cost me \$7. I kept the bees

have honey, bees and money .- Cor. Coun

Notes and Suggestions for August,

until I had fifty swarms, and then

Farmer, in Mark Lane.

oppings of the cattle from the pasturage

ng, and may be made very contributory

cossions and help in a dry season,

t is the reserve of the farm for any use

Never mind appearances for one I have often found the great advan-

o and from water or pasture.
Arrangements should be made for getting rid of old, unprofitable stock of every kind and supplying their places with young animals that will yield a profit for the food they consume. Some farmers lose money by keeping horses until they become old, useless for labor and unfit for sale. Working oxen begin to fail after a so troo, that he felt that few years hard labor; they should be fattened and sold as soon as they exhibit the first symptoms of debility. Old ewes are bad stock, for they produce weak, unthrifty lambs; their fleeces too are becoming lighter every year, and the older a sheep is the more readily does the wool come off on the bushes and briars. Every farmer should select old, unprofitable ewes very summer and make them up for the butcher, - Western Rural,

Your First Sweet-Heart.

You can never forget her. She was so very young, and innecent, and pretty. She had such a way of looking at you over her hymn book in church. She alone of all hymn book in church. he world did not think you a boy of eighteen, but wondered at your size and learning, and your faint foreshadowing of a sandy mustache, and believed you every inch a man. When at those stupid evening parties, where boys and girls who should have been eating suppers of bread and milk, and gone to sleep hours before, daily is of far greater service in the pres-ervation of a good grass pasturage than many would believe; try it. It is impos-sible to make suggestions which may be waltzed and flirted, and made themselves sick over oysters and champagne, you were fevored with a glance of her eye or a whis pplicable to every farm. They must be eneral; but I trust I have said enough to duce caution and the adoption of every with the druggist's clerk, and never even conomy in grazing for the preservation of Every grazier should know looked at you, how miserable you were. It is funny to think of now, but it was not funny then, for you were awfully in only hope that ere this paper finds its

carnest. Once at a picnic she wore a white dress and had roses twined in her black hair, My First Bees and How I Got Them.

My Line III Got Them.

My First Bees and How I Got Them.

My First Bees and How I Got Them. I at ways liked bees, and always wanted own some myself. I had the impres-blessed of all mortals, might place ople who had bees were most golden ring upon her finger; and and I thought that if I could when you were left alone with her et some I would soon be rich, too. But for a moment, some of your thoughts ow was I to get them? I could not get would form themselves into words, and though she blushed and ran away, and me a swarm; he said they would sting and would not let you kiss her, she are, but I shought I would risk that, for I iked honoy and bees. Bees I must have, you were somehow parted for a little und bees I got, and now I will tell you while, and when you met again, she was ow I got them.
To buy, I had to have money; but how grown, whiskered man, of twenty-eight was I to get the money? That was the or thirty, and had neither word nor smile first thing for me to get. I thought that for you, and some well-meaning gossip in I must make a start in some way—where there's a will there's a way. I asked a good old lady if she would lend me five dollars for a week; she said she would. I did match." It was terrible news to you dollars for a week; she said she would. I did match. He was terrible news to you took the money, and what do you think I then, and sent you off to some great city did with it? "Bought a swarm of bees," far from your native place, where, after a you say. No, I bought steel traps with it; a good deal of youthful grief, and many a laid it all out in traps. I then set them all for musk rats, in a creek close covered your equanimity and began to by, and at the end of the week I sold the make money and to call love stuff and

fur for more than enough to pay my bor-rowed money, and the remainder I laid You hav You have a rich wife of your own now I kept on buying traps until and grown up children-aye, even two or had thirty. I then bought a small tent, three toddling grand children, about your ad in the winter I made me a boat, and hearth; your hair is gray, and you lock was a stout lady, who wore glasses, and had died older than she was in that olden time, but your heart went back and you ichds I offered him \$5 per swarm, and said I had died older than she was in that olden would take ten swarms. He said that if I ime, but, your heart went back and you riod, would pay him the money all down I saw her smiling and blushing, with her golden hair about her face, and yourself a boy again, dreaming of wedding robes and rings, and you laid your gray old head upon your office desk and went for the weath rive him my rifle for the hives and would give him my rifle for the hives, and memory of your first sweetheart.

Pedestrianism-The Belt Claimed for a them all at auction for from \$4 to \$7 per Nevada Newspaper Carrier. swarm. Other boys can do the same, and

REFERENCE to the performances of some noted pedestrians of the present day, the Gold Hill (Nevada) Newshas a word to say

sumption. Our hay stacks, straw stacks, and meadow lands and clovers were all brought into requisition; and at last the man was deemed fortunate who could relating any large particle of the state and seed should be perfectly ripe before they are reaped. Farmers are not careful enough about selecting the best seed, cleaning it the above mentioned individuals in the labeled of the store of the brought into requisition; and at last the man was deemed fortunate who could retain any large portion of bits straw—to say nothing of his reserved old hay. It was remarkable with what zest and relish the stock eat like old straw, and with what advantage too. Every hind of herbage and vantage too. Every hind of herbage and vantage too. Every hind of herbage and spent to the cattle. This has been proved over and over the world foliage, f. s. leaves, rushes, rec'is, roadings, etc. were gathered and given to the cattle. This has been proved over and over the world foliage, f. s. leaves, rushes, rec'is, roadings, etc. were gathered and given to the cattle. This has been proved over and over the world foliage, f. s. leaves, rushes, rec'is, roadings, etc. were gathered and given to the cattle. This has been proved over and over the world foliage, f. s. leaves, rushes, rec'is, roadings, etc. were gathered and given to the cattle. The heat was also intense, and water exceedingly scarce in many districts. The heat was also intense, and water exceedingly scarce in many districts. The there was not a blade of grass in the fields. The store cattle lived upon straw, with a lite maal or cake, or bran, if it could be obtained. The fatting cattle were provided with such pasturage as could best befound, and clover, tarse, etc., mown for them, and corn and cake in addition. Not-with and corn and cake in addition. Not-with such pasturage as could best befound, and clover, tarse, etc., mown for them, and corn and cake in addition. Not-with and corn and cake in addition. Not-with any could be considered in the proposed without leave the honored as carter or terms uv chality all the way down to Noo York, where I lost my west, etsettry, and his seat in the cloud sustained as carterion the way down to Noo York, where I lost my west, etsettry, and his niger on terms uv ekality all the way down to Noo York, where I lost my west, etsettry, and his niger as current in the way of true human pedestrian endurance, and under the honor he way o the above mentioned individuals in the way of true human pedestrian endurance, way down to Noo York, where I lost my to make the pasturage as coult not be the count, and cover, to make the pasturage as count to the second after the office each morting, as soon as the could after the paper went to proach as the pasturage of th days to carry it—but that made no difference; the seventh day was his "collection day," when he went over the entire route, settling with his patrons for the past week, can wassing for new subscribers, etc. Thus be traveled his route of thirty-five milest seven days in the week, and three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, for two years and a half, making in all nine hundred and twelve consecutive days, without ever losing a day. This makes a grand total of about thirty-one thousand two hundred and forty niles traveling, or some thousands of miles more than the distance around the world. If they have anybody

> OUR Washoe pedestrian.
>
> HALN'T HEARD THE NEWS.—The Boston Commercial Italiens relates the following: Rather a good story has been retailed to as by an old State street man, in regard to the author of the life of a famous New England advocate. Potte author aforeasil, was rather a pediantic fool vidual, and foud of asking questions in regard to ancient history, with the view of airney his own knowledge on the subject. After posting himself well in Rollin, he came down to the breaking table of the United States Hotel, one morning, and seeing John Holmes—who, having ordered his breaking, was sixting in that cain state of mind which precides the morning meal—he at costed him polonpously with:
>
> "Ah! Holmes, you are just the man to answer a question that hes come up in my min, this reign the second Prolemy died!"
>
> Holmes leased hack to his chair, and looking at P—with well counterfoled amesoment, said to a roles author to such a fine to an one of the with well counterfoled amesoment, said to a roles author to such a fine to some means a side to a roles author the care he are the second Prolemy died! our Washoe pedestrian.

NASBY.

MEETING AT THE CORNERS-RIDER PENNIBACKER GOES BACK ON THE SOMINATIONS.

Post Office, Confedent X Roads, (With is in the State av Kennucky,)
July 27, 1908

We had a mostin at the Corners mite

afore last for the purpus uv organizin a Seymour and Blare Club. Ther wuz ruther a spectable show uv enthoosiasmat the beginnin. Deekin Pogram, who hez an ambishun uv becomin the collecter uv the Decatrik, wuz reely affected ez he spoke the Decatric, was recey anected exhe spoke uv the many good qualities uv our noble standard-bearer, Seymore; and Kernel McPelter, who hez his beamin eye onto the assessorship, wuz similarly bold and outspoken in his admirashun uv their grate qualities. The Kernel wuz espeshly eloken ex he spoke uv the gratenis ny Gin. kent ez he spoke uv the gratenis uv Gin-eral Frank Blare, wich he felt that he hed a rite to admire. Ther was suthin about him so noble, so grand, so patriotle, and matter to me that they're shad brow. Ez a solger, he shood cheerfly suport a solger.

Uv coorse I made the regler speech wich is allus expected uv me. I slung slitely into the biography uv our cheeftains, I tribootid meekly to ther good qualities uv head and heart, discussed the latform and commended it, and wound up with an impressive appeal to the Dimocrisy to rally to ther support without divis-

He remarkt he hed a word wich he must say. "Certinly, Elder," sed I, "say your say.

We want all the faithful to speek. Free your mind. Gush outo us." "I shel," said the Elder, " trust me for that. To begin with I pernounce this entire biznis a most omnitigated swindle. I stooshnelly opposed to workin hisself, and may possibly vote the Seymore ticket, but no likker cept for money wich he hezn't he coodent conshienshusly say he hank-ered arter it. Even so with the nominashun. I wuz and am a Pendletonian; am a bleever in the doctrine uv greenback payments uv the bonds. I haint no bonds And we wuz commyself, but I hate the bloated bondholders. I will organize yit. Ez I dont pay no taxes myself, I, in com-mon with the heft uv the Dimocrisy, hate nd loathe the party wich is grinding us into dust with taxashen for the payment uv the unconstooshnel debt. I wuz a Pendleonian, for it was the fast sten toward reoodiashen, and repoodiashen is a balm for

Il Dimocratic wounds Now, wat did the delegates wich as embled at Noo York mean when they put ch a man as Seymore on the track! Wat did they mean when they throwd overboard the Young Eagle uv the West and put in charge uv our banner the hookpeaked vulcher, Seymore, to prey onto our vityls? I don't fancy the style uv Dimeerisy we are havin now a days. Durin the war I opposed war vishusly. I wuz fornenst bein dragged into the serviz uv a government wich I detested, and to fittin for a coz wich I hated. I hed my rifle put into order, and I shot Fedral pickits at nite reglerly for months, and jined John Morgan's excursion into Ohio. Our Conenshun at Shicago declared the fallyoor and the Dimocrisy opposed to it, but wat follered? Why, they nominated townist a solger whose sword was a drippin in gore, and who wuzez flerce for con inyooin the war on us ez the old gorriler, Linkin himself. Iz this Dimocrisy? I askt myself. Lif so, count me out.

"Wat different is the sitoonshen now! We declared agin the non-payment uv the oonds in anything but greenbax, wich is equivalent to not pavin uv 'em at all, and forthwith went to Noo York, where I, yoor speeker, was entired by a strange woman and lost my watch and a black satin vest, my boots and eight dollars and sixteen cents, all the money I hed, wich it would have bin the same had it bin more imilarly, and put in nominashen a man and trapped fur hearing animals; at the end of six weeks I sold my furs for \$70 cash. I heard of a man that had sold his farm, and wanted to sell his stock of bees, some fifteen swarms in number. I went to see him, he asked my \$70 km and when you read of her death in the papers. You know she under Seymore. It ain't the person wich levies the tax wich I object to, so much ez t is the levying uv the tax. I have to pay gold, why not as well under Grant ez Sey-

"Likewise is my sole vexed at another thing, wich I can't or won't git over. On my way to Noo York, where I was so vilely yoosed, I was compelled for 20 miles vilely yoused, I was compelled for 20 miles either to stand up or set down in the same eat with a dirty nigger, Joe Williams, a delegate to the Convension, whose mother I wunst owned. That he is a mulatto don't help the matter. That delegates on tion. There we may suppose he basked the train fancial they say in his face my and balanced, and watched and waited. feachers reflected, don't make it any better. He is a nigger, and my politikle faith is based on the endoorin rock that a nigger ain't ez good ez a white man. That is

"When I saw that nigger in that Convenshun, I felt that the pillers uv the Republic wuz a totterin, that the chaos wuz flict with his wife, being driven under the

around the world. If they have anybody down East who has beaten this pedestrian performance, we have never heard of it, and confidently claim the palm in favor of the whatever any uv us receive from the Gov.

And the name of this man is Horatio Scymour." [Sensation] that whatever any uv us receive from the Gov.

A Democratic Campaign Orator in the ernment will evenehooally find its way into his till. You can't enthooze a man who her ded wood on a good thing no

Ishnist? Wood yoo hev a nigger-lover in this place eza nucleus for a settlement uv nigger-lovers? Wood yoo —" town, repeating the thrilling portions of his speech to himself us he went along, washing of the habitually cleanly. Miss place lovers? Wood yoo —" When he arrived at the room, it was full, love Bigler rose and remarks that sich a and two or three men were upon the plate.

actor, and wanted no more uvit here. Ef "My name is Fitz Smith. I have come the niggers must be mixed with the white to address the meeting."

part in it. I want, of the nigger must fade out under missegenashen, that the white blood that is in em shel be ez it alluz hez bin, Southern white blood Lovin Deekin Pogram, reverencin the about me on every side their faces rematter to me that they're shaded sons of Pogram, Gavitt and McPelter will one little oratoricle chaplet for his classikle take their places and carry forard the good brow. Ez a solrer, he shool cheerily supekality by bleachin out the nigger, and ef this community kin be kept free from Northern men who heve a prejoodis agin the nigger in any shape, is four generations there won't be a show uv black large from the curve in the negro shin bone who are not the wet sponge, as by this the ablution of the body can be performed by degrees, and the intensity of the cold shock proportionately diminished. shens there won't be a show uv black blood here to vex us. Ez to bonds and greenbax I quite agree with the Elder, Never havin' paid a cent of taxes in my life, wich results from my never hevin' any property to tax, I feel that I sm bein I waz about gittin fairly launched into pounded into dust by the bloated bond-my perorashen, when Elder Pennibacker holder. To maintain these leeches, in luxury, Bascom has to charge ten instead of five cents for drinks, wich haz doubled the mortgages on Elder Pennibacker's farm within two years. This is what the Elder objecks to; at this rate his farm will fall him in his old age, and then wat is he to do ! No niggers to work it, con-

no likker cept for money wich he hezn't I don't like it. A man who et a crow wunst remarkt that while he cood eat crow, he coodent conshienshusly say he hankto weep, I adjourn this meetin. We'll or-What a dreary prospeck ganize this club some fucher period ez I'm too much affected to go on with bizness And we wuz compelled to adjourn. But

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,

Daniel S. Dickenson on Horatio Seymour.

The following is an extract from the speech of Daniel S. Dickenson, delivered at the great ratification meeting held at

Cooper Institute, in the city of New York, October 8, 1862. As Mr. Dickenson is a life-long Democrat and in a position to be perfectly posted on Mr. Seymour's record, e picture he draws may be especially refreshing just now to those "Conservative who, at their late Convention in soldiers New York, committed themselves to the support of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency

which ever descerated earth found devel opment in an assault upon our national ag at Sumter, and in efforts to massacre half-starved garrison placed there in a time of profound peace, according to uniform usage, for no other offense than aserting the supremacy of their country's Constitution, and giving to the breeze, as nblematical thereof, the glorious stars and stripes of their fathers; when the rave volunteers, who were hurrying to the defense of our nation's capital to save it from mob rule and rebellion and conflagration, were bleeding by traitorous hands; when strong men trembled; when women wept, and children instinctively clung closer to the maternal bosom; when all communication between the States and the capital was cut off by reus forces; when the President-elect of the United States had then recently reached the seat of government, where duty called him, by a circuitous and an unusual route, and in disguise, to escape the dagger of the assassin, and when our land was filled with excitement, and consternation and alarm-when shricked the timid and stood still the crisis, among the citizens of the Empire State, who had borne a part in public af-fairs, and were naturally looked up to in longue was as silent on the subject of de-nouncing the rebellion as those of the and turned and twisted, [laughter,] until autumn, when a small knot of defunct, defeated, desperate and despicable politi-cians, who had for years hung upon the subsistence department of the Democratic party in this State, came to his relief by entering the field. [Laughter.] They bor-

hundred and forty miles traveling, or some thousands of miles more than the distance conscience sake. Even so, Whatever the must be the Union must be destroyed, it must be the Union! And the name of

Wrong Box.

consummashun wuz most devoutly not to form. Fitz walked up the alsle, and in-

memory uv Squire Gavitt and respectin of such a proceeding at a Democratic Kernel McPelier, don't I rejoice to see meeting. But he held his peace, and gave

when a man stepped up and said :

"Excuse me, sir, but that is a little out one for the drying, and the other, of a coarser texture, for the rubbing of the

"But you can't go on, sir, we cannot be disturbed in this outrageous manner." "Disturbed!" said Fitz Smith, "disturbed! cratic doctrine. Let me alone, I haven't come to the exciting part yet," and Fitz where the bath is taken should be of a

Prayer-meeting t Good gracious and est weather.

The shower buths ought always to be separations of the bather you don't mean to say this is a prayer-meeting, do you? Ain't this Berwick, and isn't this a Democratic mass-meeting. "No, sir, this is Somersworth, and I am the pastor of this flock." Mr. Fitz Smith went back to the hotel sadly, with two-thirds of one of the best

speeches you ever heard, lying like lead upon his brain. The Maine election went pon his brain. The Maine election went pered to suit the sensations, may always be taken with advantage, except by perolitics in disgust. The last time Fitz Smith was at Portsmouth he spent the afternoon carousing with some sturdy Democrats. About dark

they walked out to get the air in the direc-tion of "the Castle," an old circular structure which stands upon a hill, near the town, and was once used as a fortress. Fitz Smith was fuddled, and he wandered off from his companions, and was lost. He was found next morning lying snugly up against the castle wall asleep used he looked up at the wall and said : Gentlemen, that's the longest wall I ever saw in all my born days. I traveled along it for several hours, trying to get to the end, but hang me if I could." The fact was he had struck the eastle in

he dark, and hoping by the support and direction of the walls to find his way home, he had walked round and round it all night.-John Quill in Philadelphia Bulletin.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Afflicted Pendletonians are called seymourners. Maine promises to give Grant and olfax twenty thousand majority, or more.

The rebel flag surmounts Seymour and Blair in a Mississippi daily. A Manchester, N. H., citizen will lebrate Grant's election this fall, by frinking cider bottled when Taylor was

elected. Seymour's last speech at the Tammany Convention was incorrectly reported. ported. What he meant to say was "Your successful candidate I can not be."—New York Commonwealth.

*B"There is one point about Mr. Blair's brave, and the confiding masses looked about to see who were the men for the candidate for the Vice Presidency that ever, in his letter of acceptance, went out of his way to personally abuse his opponent.

such a crisis, he, (Horatio Seymour) hied himself away upon the double-quick in the opposite direction [laughter], and for nearly half a year hid himself among the lakes and rivers and romantic woodlands and inland towns of Wisconsin; and his towns are very common just now.—N. Y. Commercial. Said a well-known Democrat to us

The Democratic papers are circulating again the old story that Mr. Colfax murdered volunteers, whose 'ghosts was the author of the "Sixteen Reasons walked unrevenged amongst us." [Sensa-why Grant should not be nominated," circulated last year. Mr. Colfax denied the charge at the time over his own signature. Have the Democrats nothing better to offer the people than these stale lies?

An exchange says : "General Grant and the Democracy have done a great deal of business together the past few years. General Grant has done the tanning, and the Democrats have furnished the hides! They handed in two more a few weeks -those of Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair. They will be done early in No-The World says Seymour was not

in sympathy with the mob in July, 1863, but that all his efforts were directed to putting them down. This explains the fact that every rioter who killed an orphan, hung a negro, or burned an asylum then, is a Seymour man to-day. They love him because he did so much to put parricules and ingrates, through all future them down. That's the way with these gentle creatures. They get up nights to love them that persecute them !

At the examination of one of the public schools in Great Barrington, Mass., a few days since, the following dialogue took place between the teacher and a geography class of small scholars: Teacher
—"Are the resources of Mexico fully developed?" Class—"No," "Why not?"
"Because the country is badly governed." "How is that—isn't the government Republican?" After hesitating a moment a small boy replied, "Well, no—I guess it's Democrat or Copperhead."

A statement has been extensively hed in the Democratic papers to the effect that Gen. Grant's brother, Orvillo L. Grant, of Chicago, refuses to support bim for the Presidency, and that he has lately given \$1,000 to the Chicago Democratic Club. A gentleman in Hartford, Conn., with whom Orville L. Grant has business relations, wrote him in relation to these statements, asking if they were true. Mr. Grant replied that they are entirely false, and added: "I am sound as a nucon Grant and Colfax-am strong in the Republican faith, always have been, and hope to be, and have no idea how any person could get an impression to the contrary. If you hear any one say that O. L. Grant will vote the Democratic ticket, you can use my name in contradicting it.

THE whole body should be washed with

water at least once a day. This is a ne-cessity which is enjoined upon every human being by the peculiar structure and functions of the skin. Keep as free as we may from all external sources of dirt, there will be a daily accumulation of it on the surface of the body requiring removal.

The skin itself, in the performance of its natural functions, throws out a quantity of importities, which, if not washed away almost as soon as deposited, will not only obstruct the healthy action of the integument, but of all other parts of the body. This natural dirt, which is, however, none the less dirt of the dirtiest kind, is composed of the east off scales, the oily secretions and various matters. be an electron removed advantage. I am metal and start that if the many that is decinionly carried on a good thing when joiled saidly a removed placement of the start of the many that is all might advantage. I am metal and the many that is all might advantage and metal the many that is all might again. Of course if the probably carried out the winds are that if the many that is all might again. Of course if the probably carried out the winds are that if the many that is all might again. Of course if the probably carried out the winds are that if the many that is all might again. Of course if the probably carried out the winds are that if the many that is all might again. Of course if the probably carried out the winds are that if the many that is all might again. Of course if the probably carried out the winds are solved in the winds are that if the many that is all might again. Of course if the probably carried out the winds are solved in the winds are solved in the winds are that if the many that is all might again. Of course if the probably carried out the winds are solved in the winds are solved in the probably carried to many that is all might again. Of course if the probably carried into a course of the two probably carried in the carried out the winds are solved in the probably carried in the carried out the winds are solved in the winds are win

excuse for neglecting to bathe the whole person daily.

The moistened sponge, the bathing tub

"My anne is Fitz Smith. I have come the moistened spange, the bathing the back of the wanted em mixed only with the broad shivelry up the South, ez it alluz and he been done. He—"

"Josef?" sed I in agony, "please don't interrupt this discussion."

"I won't' sed he, "I am only takin part in it. I want, ef the nigger must be does not under missegenashen, that the white blood that is in em shel be ez it alluz hez bin, Eouthern white blood."

"Brother Filz Smith. I have come the moistened spange, the bathing the hand the shower bath are the ordinary modes of performing the daily ablution. In beginning the practice the water should be tepid, but when once well established it may be of the lowest temperature. The great point in bathing is to make sure of what is called the reaction; that is, a glow of warmth immediately following the call produced by the contact of cold water with the surface of the body. This prayer?" of such a proceeding at a Democratic meeting. But he held his peace, and gave no expression to his astonishment, while another person proceeded with the devaluations. no expression to his astonishment, while another person proceeded with the devowhose diminished nervous power will be when he concluded, Fitz was called upon for a few remarks, and rising he got rid of about one third of one of the most exciting Damocractic speeches ever spoken exciting Damocractic speeches over spoken that there will be no force to spare for any fresh effort. Those who are not strong had better confine themselves to

There should be always two towels used, Ex-cuse me," said Fitz, "I guess I body. To this may be added, in cases of know what I'm about. Wait till I get excessive torpidity, the hair glove or flesh through." moment. The water, whatever may be the mode of using it, should be briskly applied, and the drying, rubbing, and all Why, this is a legitimate Demo-octrine. Let me alone, I haven't with equal dispatch. The apartment warm temperature, and the underclothing "Really, sir, you cannot proceed; a to be put on ought to be previously heated prayer-meeting is no place for such discussions. The fee blest, with such precautions, can take cold baths in the cold-

adapted to the sensations of the bather; the fall and temperature of the water should be no greater and lower than is agreeable. Any one who finds it uncom ortable must not peralst in it with the idea that, however painful its application, it may be useful. The shower bath temsons in advanced life with an evident ten ency to fullness of the head.

Sea-bathing has the especial advantage over any other kind, by producing, by means of the salt water, an irritation of the surface of the body, and thus securing with greater certainty the desirable reaction. - The Bozar.

A CURIOUS CANE.—Alexander Dumas, the inexhaustible French novelist, has a very curious cane. This cane, which M Dumas uses constantly, is made of paper It is not blank paper, however, but co in fine type the entire novel of the, "Three Musketeers," M. Dumas' greatest work. The paper on which the novel is printed is rolled tightly, gummed, and hardened by some process, into a strong and shapely cane, with a gold head; upon unscrewing the first few lines of the story are distinctly visible. This singular cane was manufactured by an enthusiastic pro-vincial admirer of M. Dumas, and sent to the great romancist a few months ago. ---

-A Church in Connecticut passed a resbe sung by the choir, unless the words were intelligible to the audience.

A Single Test Proves It.

A touch of the wonderful, in this very city, verybody knows it, or 'tis a great pity; t reaches to Bos'on, the hub of creation, low grasping Chicago, the pride of the nation. Pain Paint spans the ocean, at one single bounce Spurns the edict of France like the weight of an ounce; Gives the French nation a Million of Paint In spite of the Doctors, be they sinner or saint. PAIN PAINT can be tested, without any charge, From morning till night, I soon will enlarge and accommodate all that wait at the door, Who ought to come early and get in before.

Nothing so painful but quick it must go, in Body or Limbs, from the Head to the Toe; Drives out inflammation, gives strength to the faint. The first application of Wolcout's Pain Paint.

A Talk of a Farmer.

I called at your office and benght one pint bottle of your Parn Paint, and used it according to directions. The first two or three applications seemed to stop my pain for a short time, but afterward it would return seemingly as had or worse than before. But I found that by using it two or three times a day the pain soon ceased entirely, and I have not been troubled since. That chronic rhounatism, and it was very difficult for me to move with a cane. I am now able to work hard, and am conflaient that your Paint Paint has done what no other medicine can do, for I have tried many kinds. What I want to know is, what will you charge me for four of your quart bottles of Paint Paint and six bottles of your Annihilator for Catarrh? There is a demand for your remedies here. Give me your best terms, and oblige.

To Dr. Wolcott, No. 107 Chatham square, N. Y. April 10, 1868.

C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 28 Sixth avenue, one of

April 10, 1838.

C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 28 Sixth avenue, one of the largest and most respectable wholesale druggists in New York, says: "Since the introduction of Wolcott's Pain Paint, soothing syrups have fallen off in demand at my house at the rate of divegroes per month. I sell less pills, not half the amount of bitters, only half the amount of he. Relieis, that I formerly sold. I self more of Wolcott's Pain Paint than any other patent medicine, and I dead only in patent medicines, and keep a full supply of all kinds, and self at the very lowest prices." Paint Paint has created more sensation than any remedy ever offered to the public. I discovered and invented it only ax months ago, and it has already shaken false Reliefs, Pills. Bitters. Soothing Syrups, and will sooner or latter overthrow the absurd and health ruining practice of swallowing medicines. For further information read Dr. Wolcott's Circular on Health.

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The Brevity of Life.

The Brevity of Life.

"Tie not for man to tride, life is brief,
Our age is but the failing of a leaf.
We have no time to aport away the hours,
All must be carnest in a world like ours.
Not many lives, but one have we,
How sacrad should that one be
"And will how many fittor away their lives unable to fill any useful purpose, because some lingering disease units them for it, and they neglect or refuse to use the remedies within their reach.
God in his wonderful arrangement of nature has provided an antidore for all the lils that human heah is heir to, and by the ald of science, the medicinal virtues of certain herbs, roots and barks have been compliand, and the result is now known all over the civilized world as Mishler's Herb litters. It thoroughly purifies the blood, invigorates the nervous fibres, dictates the standard of all the vital forces, and sustains a most healthful tone of the entire human organization, such by all dengelists and dealers. It is, B. Hart man & Co. Proprietors Lancaster, Fa.



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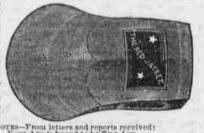
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